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TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AN OFFICER'S STORY.

Further evidence regarding the inhuman treatment of British officer prisoners in Germany is furnished in a letter from Lieutenant the Hon. Ivan Hay, to his father, the Earl of Erroll, the story he tells confirming much that has been heard concerning the systematic brutality practised by the Germans in the early period of the war towards those who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. Lieutenant Hay, whose letter is dated June 2nd, 1918, first describes the manner of his capture on August 26th, 1914, near Le Cateau, and states that he was marched into the town along with some sixty French prisoners. They were halted in the main street, and made to stand on the pavement with their backs to the houses, two rows of German soldiers, with their bayonets touching the stomachs of the prisoners, guarding them.

Two hours later, after the British had retired (the letter proceeds), a Hun under-officer picked a French officer with his bayonet. The Frenchman grasped the bayonet to protect himself, whereupon the N.C.O. shrieked, "The prisoners resist—Fire!" The guard—who, as I say, were practically touching us—let off four rounds rapid. About eleven Frenchmen were killed and about ten seriously wounded. The poor French officer dropped, riddled with bullets, and after he was on the ground, dead, the Hun came again and again, plunged their bayonets into his chest. Next to me were the only four English prisoners. A corporal-of-horse of the 1st Life Guards fell, luckily for him, at the first shot, hit only in the cheek. A corporal of the 2nd Hussars (19th, I think) fell. One got all four bullets in the stomach, the other, three in the arm and one in the stomach. Then a German sergeant-major came up and said, "As it is only you who have remained, do not shoot the remaining Englishmen (me)—but shoot all the French—curse them!" The rifle of the front-rank Hun, which was actually touching me, had jammed; and the rear-rank man—a vindictive little brute, who kept shouting "Engländer! Schweinhund!"—let his piece off four times in my face, but managed to miss me entirely, though by the four marks on the cheek against which I was standing two bullets must have passed a hair's breadth on each side of my face. Luckily I remembered enough German to thrust myself in between the remaining French and the firing party and say to the Hun sergeant-major, "You cannot murder prisoners in cold blood. At least send for an officer first." To my astonishment he agreed, and did so. Enough have been killed; take the wine to the church."

PRODDING WITH LANCES. After three days we were marched to Mons. There were five officers of various regiments (three of them wounded) and 180 men of all regiments, and about 800 French. I shall not forget that march. All three days we were continually being prodded with their lances, the artillery and engineers struck at us with their whips, and the tired infantry cursed us, and spat on our clothes as we passed. Our guard, though decent, dared not protect us.

At Mons we spent three days shut up in a tiny room the size of a London bath-room—two French, two Belgian, flyers, and five British (three wounded). The room was unfurnished except for a little straw, and when we lay down to sleep our legs crossed. The heat was stifling. Periodically Hun officers came and stood in the doorway and cursed us. The heat was ghastly. Once some Belgians managed to bring us sardines, bread, and water, and once a German Uhlan of the Guard officer, who had stayed at Balmoral, smuggled wine, bread, and some sardines under his tunic to us. He also, at my request, got water for our 180 "tommyes." Next we were marched two or three days (I forget which) to Hal, in Belgium. We halted once, and the Huns killed a cow, and we were allowed some raw flesh and ditch water. The prisoners, irrespective of rank, had to carry the German soldiers' packs. At Hal we entrained. We were four days on the way to Cennelager, where we were "unpacked." At several stations we were nearly "killed."

At Cologne there was a large Red Cross counter all down the platform teeming with hot cocoa, tea, coffee, and chocolate and eatables. This was served by the "ladies" of Cologne, who, over their expensive toilettes had a Red Cross pinned. The guard allowed me to get my hand out of the window, to take the place of a "hoch-hebräisch" ladies of bed-roomed room to give our grinning wounded some water or coffee or something. They accordingly filled some tumblers with water, took them to our wounded, and as the poor fellows stretched out their hands for the first drink for two days these "high-born ladies" poured the water on the door of the carriage or the platform, exclaiming, "Thus do we give water to you English dogs," and retired, shrieking with laughter, to their Red Cross counter. The journey was much on a par. I was captured on August 26th at six a.m., and I reached Torgau at noon on September 8th.

DIARY OF HARDSHIPS. In Torgau, a fort built by Napoleon to guard the Elbe, the senior officers were in the fort itself. We were in sheds of first seventy in a room the size of the dining-room at home, without beds, and slept on the floor, later forty in a slightly bigger shed. We got some coffee in a bucket in the morning, soup, at lunch, and soup and black bread at dinner, and as we got no parcels as yet, we can imagine we were pretty hungry. As we were all captured in August or September, we had mostly thin, shaggy, and old men, and you can imagine how cold we were by November in wooden sheds of only one plank thickness, not to mention how dirty the shirt was by then or how worn out the socks. I expect Downing Hall was a bit different.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CARING FOR THE SOLDIERS MR. HODGE AND THE KING'S FUND.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, spoke recently at St. Mark's Hall, Wimbledon, in furtherance of the Wimbledon Higher Education Committee's scheme for the training of discharged sailors and soldiers. He dealt at some length with the King's Voluntary Fund. There was a great deal of misapprehension, he said, in the minds of the public as well as of the disabled men as to what the Fund meant. Some people called it a charity; but was the Red Cross work a charity? The State had done its duty in re-educating the men, restoring them to health, and finding them a job. It was the outpouring of the gratitude of the people of the country to do a little bit more than the State for the benefit of these men. To begin with, he intended that this fund should be applied to men whom they of the Pensions Ministry had trained in an occupation, but he found that was going to rule out many men who were just as much entitled to consideration, and so he extended it. When the village carrier came back, perhaps, to find his horse and cart sold, he wanted to provide him with the means of making a fresh start. Similarly with the village barber, the shoemaker, and others. Another object he had in view was that the large number of men who would come back suffering from tuberculosis should not be sentenced to death by being compelled to go back to the factory or warehouse or mine. He wanted them to have an open-air life. He wanted them to receive training as poultry farmers, pig breeders, dog breeders, or to be trained in intensive culture, anything to give them a chance of recovery, which they would not have if they went back immediately to their old occupations.

As a result of this Fund they had already been able to set up 2,500 men. (Cheers.) Up to the present there had been no public appeal, but he hoped to make one in the course of the week. When the King's Fund was published they would find one of the biggest sums of £50,000. It was a soldier's widow's mite, and consisted of six-penny stamps. Mr. Hodge added that he had got the money in his hands, and he was determined it should not pass into the administration of the Civil Servants. There was going to be no red tape about the Fund.

He had now in draft a new bill which sought to confer upon him power to deal with the cases of orphans created by the war. They wanted to have cottage homes for those who could not otherwise be cared for, homes under the care of motherly women where the children could be properly brought up, clothed, and educated, so that the nation would have nothing on its conscience in respect of such children. It would indeed be a disgrace to the nation if those children found their way to the workhouse with its pauper taint.

In the afternoon Mr. Hodge opened an exhibition of work by disabled men at the Wimbledon Technical Institute. During the day more than 250 men have passed through the institute, eighty-two of whom have been placed in good situations. He was coming to the conclusion that it would be essential to compel every employer of labour to employ a certain number of men for light employment according to the number of men employed. If he found public opinion was at his back he would not hesitate to ask Parliament for the necessary powers.

The story is continued in diary form as follows:—End of November we moved to Burg. Artillery mobilisation sheds. Twenty officers in a room. No two English allowed to sleep next to each other—a Russian on one side and a Frenchman on the other. Meals, generally fish, eaten on our beds. Nine inches between beds. Imagine the stink of the room by night. The Russians were damn good fellows, and would try and thrust half their own rations on us.

April 14th to June 14th, 1918.—Burg. Criminal jail, under repress. Comparative heaven. Life of an ordinary German convict. Clean cell to one's self. Decent civil Saxon jailor, and never knocked about.

June 14th to August 1st.—Burg Lager again. Hell! Clamshell, August 1st to September 1st, 1918.—Bettre. Decent feeding arrangements. Overcrowding of bedrooms appalling. Walking space 50 yards by 120. Not worried or knocked about by Huns. Osnabrück, September 1st to December 14th, 1918.—Hell again. Artillery barracks, fine building, but treatment bad apart from housing. Three passages in barracks boarded off for Russian officers as reprisals for alleged ill-treatment of Huns in Astrakhan. Thirty officers in room meant for twenty soldiers. Windows boarded over, to make room always dark. No soap or water allowed. Osnabrück, December 14th to May 17th.—Only eight in each room. Good cavalry barracks, and decent commandant—old Hussar officer. Allowed to do exactly as we liked in lager.

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY. MR. HUGHES AND THE FUTURE.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting recently in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, and, in the course of his speech, he dealt with some of the great problems that will confront Britain when the war is over. "At present," he said, "the flow of goods into Britain is regulated. Nothing is admitted unless it is necessary to the welfare of the people. The net result is that the people go without some things altogether here, and make other things themselves that they formerly bought from other nations, mainly from Germany. Some great industries whose very existence was undermined by competition from Germany and German influences in this country have now greatly strengthened their position, and many new ones have sprung up since the floodgates of unregulated importation have been closed. The nation which seemed so dependent on the enemy for many things essential to industrial life has become entirely independent. (Cheers.) The work of the women of Britain is one of the miracles of the war. (Cheers.) We have tapped the unused labour power of the men of the wealthier classes who are too old or physically unfit for active service. They have done and are doing splendid work, and by their example are helping completely and permanently to break down the barrier of class. Then, too, there is another section who have helped, probably a million or more of so-called unemployables. Some of them were called tramps and loafers. They would not work, at least it was so alleged by those who did not see in their existence a fearful condemnation of the environment that manufactured them. They were the by-products of that policy which its champions say made England rich, and which, as we know to our bitter cost, almost destroyed her. (Cheers.) Well, where are these unemployables today? Where is this mighty army of tramps and loafers? Some of them are fighting for their country, some of them have died for it, and the great majority of the others are working. (Cheers.) But what is to become of all these after the war? What of our soldiers at the front? Will they, who have done their duty so well, be forced back into the old life by conditions which they cannot master, against which their valour will not avail? Will they give up the bitter struggle with the enemy abroad, only to undertake a still more bitter struggle at home for an existence which at no time is worth the struggle? Will they, marked with honourable scars, again be forced to jostle elbows with the alien, in fierce competition for the jobs which are all too few? (Cries of "No.") Or will they come back to an England in which there is work for all? (Cheers.) And the women who have done such splendid work, who, forced out from that secluded life which was theirs before the war, have stepped out into the wider life of the busy world in order to save their country. What is to become of them? Will they step meekly back into their former quiet niches? Some of them may, no doubt, but not all. Hundreds of thousands of them will decline to go back. They have felt the exhilaration of active participation in the work of their country. They will demand a place in its industrial life. Are you making such preparation as will provide a place for them? Then there are the millions of men who before the war never knew what it was to be regularly employed, who existed but did not live, but who are now in constant employment at good wages. What is to become of them? Is the coming of peace to ring the knell of industrial doom in their ears? They must be absorbed in peaceful vocations or become the tramps upon our highways. Will they be absorbed if we do not so order our industrial life that there is a greatly increased demand for labour? These industries which have been established and exist solely because war has removed foreign competition must somehow be retained. Inducement must be given to capital to establish new industries and extend old ones. (Cheers.)

BEFORE THE WAR. In the face of all that this war has taught us, in the face of the bitter experience of other nations, the people of England are solemnly warned by certain very superior gentlemen that any change of trade policy will be disastrous to England. These very superior persons, these self-appointed guardians of the nation, are particularly emphatic about the consequences upon the workers of Britain of any attempt to change that policy under which they were so very prosperous and happy before the war. In view of all the facts, there is something about the soliloquy of these gentlemen for the welfare of the workers that seems a little overstrained, may, indeed, be suspicious. For what was the social and economic position of the great mass of the people before the war? Anyone would think to hear these gentlemen talk that the lot of the workers in Britain was that of dwellers in a new Eden. Let us turn to the facts. They paint a picture that is almost unbelievable. They show that sordid and depressing. They show that millions of men, women, and children living on the verge of starvation, dwellers on the brink of the fearful abyss whose whole wretched lives were spent in a fierce, but hopeless, struggle to prevent themselves slipping down the steep, slippery slopes. They show millions of families upon miserably inadequate wages, millions underfed, huddled together in insanitary, squalid dwellings of some kind, many of them not as good as stables; living under conditions that made for physical, mental, and moral degeneration. Mr. Seebohm

Rowntree, in his book on poverty, writing of a large city in England, neither better nor worse than others, tells us that "43.4 per cent. of the wage-earning class, and 57.84 per cent. of the total population, were living in poverty." The causes of poverty, according to Mr. Rowntree, are most illuminating. He states that 51.36 per cent. of poverty is caused by low wages, and 22.16 per cent. by large families. He calls more than four children a large family. Was it, then, a crime to have children under the glorious policy to which the people are adjusted to return? It certainly was a crime for the millions who lived on the verge of the abyss, for which both parents and children were punished by being slowly starved to death. It is a scathing condemnation of our want of true patriotism, of humanity, of commonsense. I hope, nay, I am very sure, the people of Britain, their eyes opened by this war, will never go back to (Cheers.) Low wages, millions on the verge of starvation, German goods on our markets, British workmen unemployed, German penetration of so-called British industries, the great key industries of Britain absolutely dependent upon Germany for essential raw materials—such as dyes and tungsten—complete German control over lead, zinc, copper, tin; these are the outlines of the picture of Britain as she was under the policy to which we are told we must return after the war.

The workers of Britain are warned by the pacifists that any change of our policy will offend Germany; that it will be a declaration of economic war. The workers of Britain are told they must allow the German leech again to fasten itself upon the industrial body of Britain; that they must again let it bathe upon our vital life it should take off. What kind of Britons are these pacifists who tell us that the policy essential to provide the workers of Britain with regular employment at decent wages and to develop the resources of the Empire is a declaration of economic war? Germany and every other great nation has such a policy, but Britain alone amongst the nations may not protect her own interests, but must not let her beam to the detriment of the enemy make no protest. The truth of the matter is obvious. These gentlemen are nothing more nor less than agents of Germany. They want to revive trade with Germany in order to put money in their own pockets. They are pacifists because they think war is bad for their trade interests with Germany. They are Free Traders for exactly the same reason. Australia has adopted that policy which it is said will mean economic war. So has America. Speaking for Australia, I can say that we intend to continue and develop that policy. (Cheers.) We believe in it. We are confident that by no other can we develop our great heritage. (Cheers.) Our policy is to be judged, as is that of Great Britain before the war, by its fruits. Well, one of its most striking, most glorious fruits is the physique of the splendid soldiers of Australia who have been fighting alongside of those from Scotland. The secret of their physique, their carriage, their dash, their initiative, is that they have been well fed; they have lived in a healthy environment. No policy that will not ensure a numerous and virile population is worthy of adoption. An economic policy is therefore as essential to our ultimate salvation as was, and is, a military policy. If we neglect either we must go down in this war. As Mr. Lloyd George has pointed out, "too late" seemed to ring like the knell of doom in our ears. We have been driven to the very brink of the abyss more than once because of our lack of prompt action. We have been saved by a miracle—a miracle of valour, of sacrifice, of endurance. But the vision of disaster, black, irreparable, imminent, has burned its mark upon the memories of the people. We have surely grown wiser, and are ready, nay eager, to act promptly. We were not prepared for war. We must be prepared for peace. We are now organized for war. We must organize for peace. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE. ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JENKIN, C.M.E. WINTER UNIFORM. Members not in possession of winter uniform are required to at once make written application for same to their Unit Commanders. The latter will endorse the applications and forward to Stores Officer, Headquarters Office. Members in possession of winter uniform which is not serviceable will be required to attend and present same for inspection. Dates will be duly published in orders.

October 28th, 1918.

GERMANY'S WAY WITH STRIKERS.

Speaking at the Grafton Galleries on his experiences at Ruhlleben, Mr. Ernest Pyke related several anecdotes to show how Berlin is feeling the pinch of war. A German woman wished to buy a dress, but could not obtain any material. "Oh, Mr. Pyke," she said, "I shall have to make a dress of a pair of curtains. I have." On one occasion he met George Hackenschmidt, the famous wrestler, who used to weigh 18 stone. When he saw him he was a mere shadow. He said: "I have twenty-seven cards entitling me to twenty-seven different rations, but I can't get any. The only thing I can do is to eat the curds." Referring to the British Empire Union anti-alien programme, he said that in a shop close to where he was speaking he saw that day three Germans. "They are almost at every street corner," he added. "Three days after there was a Zeppelin raid on London we knew in the camp that bombs had been dropped in one of the principal West-end thoroughfares. That shows spies were at work." Mr. Pyke recalled how Germany dealt with strikers. "One day," he said, "a party of strikers marched past the camp. That night rows of machine-guns were trained on the road, and when the strikers returned that way 400 of them were killed or wounded."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR, THE POLICE JUDGE.
(MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL).]

A PROSECUTION WHICH FAILED.

Lau Ping Kuan was indicted for receiving four gold rattan bangle mountings knowing them to have been stolen.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo) appeared for the defence.

The jury was composed of Messrs. C. E. Scott, A. G. da Silva, R. O. Baptista, R. M. de Oliveira, Gutierrez, E. J. de Figueiredo, J. M. Alves, and L. A. V. Ribeiro.

Dealing with the facts of the case the Attorney-General stated that on August 27th at 12.30 p.m. a little girl was coming down the staircase of her house in Wanchai, when she was attacked by a man, who snatched her bangles from her wrists. That man was Lam Ki, who would appear as a witness in the present case. There was another man involved in the case, but he did not matter much. The man took the mountings to the Sai Sing shop at about 2 p.m. the same day, and sold the gold to the prisoner, receiving \$3.20 for it, which was, apparently, half its value. The prisoner asked no questions of any kind. At first the prisoner did not admit that he bought the gold, but, later, when charged at the Police station, he said: "I did not know that the pair of bangles were stolen property." It was for the jury to say whether they were satisfied that the statement was true. It is important to note that prisoner did not deny that he bought the gold. The fact that prisoner bought the property for half its value, that the gold was detached from the rattan, and that prisoner asked no questions all tended to show guilty knowledge. Most important of all perhaps, there was no entry in the books, though evidence would be given to show that as soon as anything was bought, it was the practice to enter it in the books kept for the purpose.

Inspector Sim, in his evidence, stated that the prisoner denied buying the gold mountings from the thief at first, but later on said he did not know that they were stolen property.

Lam Ki, the convicted prisoner, stated that he was unable to identify one of the pieces of gold mountings, and that there were six pieces altogether.

A woman witness mentioned only four pieces of gold mountings on the bangles. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, an accountant in the firm of which the prisoner was a member, said he bought two pieces of gold on the previous day for \$3.70. Prisoner was away from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., on August 27th collecting money from the Sincere Company.

Mr. Alabaster: That is a complete alibi.

Witness, continuing, stated that it was usual for the shop accountants to go about doing outside work for the shop. He was positively sure that he did not see defendant between 1 and 3 p.m. that day.

Another witness stated that if the prisoner paid \$5.10 for two pieces of gold mountings he thought it was a very fair price.

Mr. Alabaster, in his speech for the defence, stated that it frequently arose in cases of this sort, where someone in a shop was charged with buying stolen property, that the undisputed facts were that he bought the property from a thief, but the question for the jury to decide was whether, at the time, the prisoner knew that the property was stolen. The story for the defence was entirely different from that of the Crown and it was always for the Crown to prove their case without a shadow of reasonable doubt. It so happened in the present case that he had an overwhelming body of evidence, part of which the Crown had already called, to state that the defendant was not in the shop at the time that the thief came, if he had ever come at all. The story of the thief was a story, which any person, who did not wish to tell the police what he had done with the stolen jewellery, would say, and that was merely to mention the name of a jeweller who happened to live in the neighbourhood and who kept a quantity of gold in his shop. The Crown had to prove three things: They had to prove that that was the piece of gold which was stolen on June 27th and was part of the bangle belonging to the girl, and they had to prove that the person who received it was the prisoner and not anybody else. The most important proof that they had to offer, however, was that prisoner at

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TANK FIGHTING.

LUCKY ESCAPE OF A FORMER ASSISTANT IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The following interesting account of Tank fighting is taken from a letter, dated August 17th, from Mr. E. A. Pritchard, who returned home in June, 1917, from China, where he was an assistant in the Chinese Customs, being stationed at Moukden and Mengtze. After seven months' training at home he received a commission in a Tank battalion, and, at the beginning of this summer, went out to France, where he has just been wounded:—

"I am at present in hospital with a wound in the scalp, received on the first day of the Amiens push; it is awfully 'cushy' and I feel an awful fraud being 'Blighy' with it." A machine-gun bullet grazed my temple, and I received splinters from my tank in my head and face. It is practically all right again now, and I hope to be out of hospital next week. Providence played a great part in my being alive now, as I will tell you. When we went out on the 8th it was awfully foggy and nearly all the 'busses' lost their way. However, I managed to keep in the right direction, but was compelled to deviate several times to assist the Infantry, who were being held up by Bosch machine-guns. I had accounted for two (one of which I had run over with two Huns who refused to leave their guns—awfully brave fellows Hun machine-gunners, but foolish-bravery!), and I was swinging about trying to find the third, when suddenly for some unearthly reason my engine conked out and, unfortunately, it was dead opposite the m.g. and he gave us hell. It was then I received my packet, which knocked me off my seat. I then saw where he was and plunked four G-pounder grape-shot shells into him, and that finished him off. I was bleeding so profusely then that I decided to go back to Infantry and get my head decently bandaged and come back, so I told my people to drive the bus on slowly and I would catch it up. This I did, and was away a quarter-of-an-hour at the outside, and then I came back to find that in that little time the bus had received two direct hits with shells, one of which had burst just where I was sitting knocking a huge hole in the tank. Two of my crew were killed, three seriously wounded, and one got off untouched, and there ends my little story except for the fact that I was under the impression that the bullet had gone through my head instead of grazing it. I should never have left the shop if I knew this. I was sorry, for it was a good show, that I did not see more of it. Now I shall get three weeks' leave and about a month's home service, which I do not want, and then I hope back again to other side. I hope you won't think this is too egotistical, old thing, but I thought it might interest you."

the time had knowledge that the gold was stolen property. If an explanation was offered by the defence the jury had to consider that explanation and even if they did not believe it, the law was that they must acquit a prisoner unless they were satisfied that the Crown had proved its case. The evidence of the Crown depended on the evidence of a self-confessed thief and it was necessary for that evidence to be corroborated in every detail, but there had been no corroboration at all. There was not a scrap of evidence to show that the prisoner had bought the property on that day. There was no corroboration to show that the prisoner knew that the property was stolen and there was no corroboration to show that the \$5.30 had been paid, and that was the most material part of the story. There was even no entry in the book to that effect. With regard to the number of pieces alleged to have been stolen there was no corroboration. The woman witness stated there were four pieces stolen, the thief stated there were six while the defence stated there was nothing at all. He would call a number of witnesses who would swear that the thief never came to the shop at all and that defendant was not there at the time when the thief was alleged to have sold the article to him.

Defendant went into the witness-box and denied the charge, stating that at the time he was collecting money at Sincere's shop. He was so confused at the police station that he made the statement: "I did not know the bangles were stolen."

Other witnesses gave evidence to the effect that prisoner was not in the shop on August 27th between 1 and 3 p.m. and that they did not see the convicted thief, or anyone similar to him, in the shop on that date. One witness went on further to state that he bought some gold on August 27th, which included a piece of bangle.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

PIRATES NEAR MACAO.

KILL ONE MAN AND SEIZE A JUNK. JUNK-MASTER'S WIFE ABDUCTED.

Yet another instance of the daring of the gang of pirates infesting neighbouring waters has been brought to light by a junk master, who has reported to the Police that one of his folk was killed and his wife abducted by a body of men, who attacked his junk off Sai Heung on October 23rd.

The junk was sailing from Shiu Kwan, Chinese territory to Macao, with a cargo of dyes and lime powder. When nearing Sai Heung a launch, containing a number of men, ordered it to stop. At first, the junk master refused but the launch started in pursuit, and, subsequently, the junk-master, terrified by the threats which were shouted at him, lowered his sails and dropped anchor. Some twenty of the pirates immediately clambered on to the deck. They were armed to the teeth and treated the crew roughly. One of the crew attempted to offer some resistance and he was immediately killed and his body thrown overboard.

The robbers ransacked the vessel and took possession of booty to the value of over \$2,000. Sailing the junk to a desolate and uninhabited island, they forced the junk master, and his crew to land and tied them to trees. The junk-master's wife was kept a prisoner on board and was carried off by the pirates to some unknown destination.

Fortunately for the men left on shore they were espied by a passing junk, and were released and conveyed to Castle Peak the day following the outrage.

This latest crime has caused consternation among the junk owners and fishermen many of whom, it is said, are afraid to proceed beyond Hongkong territorial waters.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

ROYAL NAVY RES., 0 v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 0.

The Staff and Departments and the Navy Reserves played their postponed league match on the Navy ground at the Happy Valley yesterday. The Navy, as a team, were far superior to the Staff, but so well did the defence of the latter acquit itself, that the sailors were unable to find the net in spite of spending nearly all their time in the vicinity of the Army goal.

The sailors quickly assumed the offensive but Scouler, Wain and Glenney of the Staff were all in tip-top form, and when the interval arrived, the last named, who was keeping goal for the Army, had not been beaten, although on many occasions the soldiers goal had been in very serious danger. The sailors forced quite a number of corners but did not profit much by them, the winger on two occasions putting the ball behind.

After the interval the Navy went away with a rush, and from then till the final whistle sounded, the soldiers' goal was hardly ever clear of the invaders. On one occasion only did the Staff look like scoring. Ellarby, in the centre, broke through and was going strongly for goal when he was charged down. Kirby following up, obtained possession and put in a fine shot which hit the cross-bar and almost entered the goal, but was eventually cleared. Back went the leather to the other end, and Luxton put in a magnificent drive which all but scored. On another occasion an effort from the Navy right beat the goalkeeper, but Strange rushed back into the goal and effected a clever clearance. During this half, Harris, of the Staff, was injured and had to leave the ground for a time. He returned later but could do little. Finding combination useless for their purpose, the sailors' forwards tried a few long shots at goal, but Glenney was always in the right place. The Navy kept up the pressure and their backs, kicking very cleanly and powerfully, dealt very ably with the few feeble efforts of the Staff to break through. The game ended in a goalless draw, the soldiers' escape from defeat being almost entirely due to the fine play of their backs and goalkeeper.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	F.
St. Joseph's	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
Navy Res.	2	1	0	1	12	0	3
88th Co.	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
B. China	1	1	0	0	4	2	2
Kowloon	2	0	1	1	3	1	1
Staff & Dpts.	2	0	0	1	0	4	1
87th Co.	2	0	1	1	0	12	1
83rd Co.	1	0	1	0	3	4	0
University	1	0	1	0	0	5	0

LAWN TENNIS.

THE "BRADLEY" CUP TOURNAMENT.

The above tournament—an open singles for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regular Army in Hongkong commences early next month, and entries are being received by Sergeant-Major R. H. Jewsbury, R.E. Office, Victoria Barracks.

The tournament attracted 61 entries last year and it is hoped that as many, or more, competitors will be forthcoming this year.

The holder of the cup is 2nd Corporal R. Townsend, R.E.

The prizes and balls will be provided by the Services Entertainment fund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Reading the columns of your daily paper under the heading of "Hongkong Magistracy," one comes across many queer things at times. Take, for example, the statement made by Mr. J. R. Wood that the defendant in a certain case ought to have been warned by the regular Police, and giving that as the only reason for dismissing a charge of obstruction, though the defendant had been warned on several occasions by a Police Reservist. What is the difference between Mr. Tommy (a Regular) and Mr. Best (a Reservist)? The only difference I can see is that one is a paid policeman and the other is an unpaid policeman. In their duties and powers I do not see any difference at all. The Chinaman was very lucky indeed in getting out of the trouble so easily, and he ought to have given his best chin-chins to Mr. Best for being a Reservist—Yours, etc., OBSERVER.

Hongkong, October 28th, 1918.

STABBING AFFRAY FOR TEN CENTS.

ADVENTURES OF A WATCH.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stabbing another Chinese at Wah Lane.

Dr. Y. K. To stated that the complainant had been admitted to hospital on October 16th with a severe stab wound, 1½ inches long, in his ribs. The left lung has been perforated, but had gradually healed up.

The man who was stabbed said that the cause of the trouble was that on a certain day the defendant gave him a watch to pawn for \$3, offering him, if he succeeded, 20 cents; and, if he failed, 10 cents, for his trouble. He failed to pawn the watch, and when asked defendant for the promised 10 cents the latter got angry. Some days later defendant came up to him and stabbed him.

The defendant denied the stabbing and said that on the day in question he himself was assaulted by three or four men, one of whom was the complainant.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

A WARNING FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

At the meeting of the Straits Legislative Council, held in Singapore, on October 14th, the Colonial Secretary (Mr. F. S. James) said that the following telegram, courteously sent by the Governor-General of South Africa, had been received by His Excellency the Governor the previous night:—

From Governor-General, South Africa, to Governor, Straits Settlements, dated October 12th, received 13th.

In view of the terrible experience through which South Africa is passing as a result of violent outbreak of so-called Spanish Fever, with highly pneumonic characteristics, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, considers it advisable to draw your special attention to the extreme seriousness of the malady with a view to the possibility of timely measures being taken by your Government to prevent its introduction from overseas. The malady is infectious in the highest degree and produces extreme prostration with an appalling death-rate among coloured persons and natives, while among Europeans, after a week's experience, there is now distinctly increased seriousness in the character of attacks. At Kimberley yesterday fifty Europeans died. At Cape Town a still larger number, while coloured persons and natives at these cities are dying daily in hundreds. Prime Minister is anxious that your country should be spared similar calamity and has accordingly taken this step to give you timely warning.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN THE FAR EAST.

The organization has been completed in Japan, America and China of a Guarantee Trust Company, with a capital of ¥20,000,000 which has for its purpose the promotion of the enterprises of Japan and America in China. The Council of the new company is Mr. Benjamin Fleisher with whom will be associated Mr. D. L. Baker of the American Trading Company, while the Yokohama Specie Bank will also have an official on the Board of this new Guarantee Trust Company—Baker.

The New East magazine started in 1917 by British interests, announces that it will cease publication with the December number owing to lack of financial support. American interests, however, announce that it will be replaced by a powerful magazine representing American and Japanese interests which will not neglect their British Allies in the Far East. The new magazine is promoted by Mr. Benjamin Fleisher and a number of bankers. It is known that only 30,000 shares will be offered to the public and the directors announce that these have been over-subscribed twenty-five times.—Baker.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS



LONDON MADE
SHIRTS

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(SINGLE WRISTBANDS)

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SODA MERCHANTS,
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THE WAR.

AUSTRIA PREPARING TO DEMOBILISE.

GENERAL VON LUDENDORFF RESIGNS.

RUMOURS OF KAISER'S ABDICATION REVIVED.

VIGOROUS DRIVE BY THE FRENCH IN THE OISE SECTOR.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ADVANCE ALONG THE SCHELDT

LONDON, October 28th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—As the result of a successful operation this morning south of Valenciennes we captured the villages of Arrtes and Famars, securing the crossings of the Rhonelle at Arrtes.

We are now advancing along the east bank of the Scheldt towards the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the neighbourhood of Englefontaine and took 1,000 prisoners during the day.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR LE QUESNOY.

LONDON, October 27th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy, yesterday evening, after a heavy bombardment, delivered a strong and determined counter-attack against our positions on the railway north-west of Le Quesnoy. We completely repulsed the attack with great enemy loss.

GERMANS GETTING NO RESPIRE.

LONDON, October 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Five British Armies are giving the Germans no respite. Whenever there is a pause, it is merely to deal a fresh blow. There was desperate fighting to-day along the western fringes of the ten-mile long Mormal Forest between Le Cateau and Maubeuge. It must be reckoned with gas which we pumped into it.

In spite of severe opposition, we are making good progress.

The number of German dead lying about testifies to the intensity of the resistance.

The Germans are trying to flood the country in order to hamper our movements, but luckily, the season has hitherto been dry.

BRITISH CAPTURE AVELGHEM.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Belgian communiqué states:—The resistance of machine-gun nests has been reduced north of the Condele.

The Second British Army made progress towards the Scheldt, and captured Avelghem.

FRENCH TROOPS IN VILLERS-LE-SEC.

LONDON, October 27th.

A German official statement says:—The French gained a footing at Villers-le-Sec, and on the heights to the east of that village.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LYONS, October 28th.

The British continue their advance in the Valenciennes sector.

The British have captured the village Brillon-sur-Escaut and hold the railway between Quenoy and Maing.

General Debeney between the Oise and the Serre captured the Ferrière Farm and 300 prisoners.

General Mangin crossed the Serre at Crecy and Mortier. East of the Souche he enlarged the bridgehead and reached the outskirts of Caumont Farm and liberated Vesle-Caumont and Pierrepont.

General Guillaumat's Fifth Army between Sissonne and the Chateau Porcien and General Mangin's Tenth Army took the offensive yesterday.

The French took the powerfully organized positions held by the enemy since 1917, and passed through them between Bagogue-Reconvrance and Herpy Mill and made progress on a front of seven kilometres, reaching a depth of three kilometres at certain points.

The French pushed as far as the road from Reconvrance to Conde-le-Herpy and took Herpy Mill.—*French Wireless.*

ALLIES APPROACHING GHENT.

LYONS, October 25th.

In spite of strong resistance the Allies obliged the Germans to abandon certain important points.

The Allies are approaching Ghent. The British continued their victorious advance on the Quenoy-Landrecies line. They advanced between four and five kilometres, reached the gates of Quenoy, and are now within two kilometres of Landrecies.

Valenciennes is practically outflanked from the south.

Fifteen villages have been captured, and 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns fell into the hands of the British forces.

The French passed the Oise at Grand Verly, north of Guise, which is menaced by a turning movement.

East of Bethel a well-conducted French operation resulted in the capture of the village Dambly-Fleury, 100 prisoners and a number of guns.—*French Wireless.*

EXIT GENERAL LUDENDORFF.

COPENHAGEN, October 27th.

The Kaiser accepted the resignation of General Ludendorff.

A SIGNAL HONOUR!

LONDON, October 27th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser, accepting General Ludendorff's resignation, decreed that the Lower Rhenish Regiment No. 39, of which General Ludendorff was long the commander, shall bear his name.

DUTIES ALREADY HANDED OVER.

BELG, October 27th.

A German communiqué issued on Saturday afternoon bore the signature of the Chief-of-Staff of the Armies in the field, instead of that of General Ludendorff.

FRENCH FRONT.

BATTLE IN THE OISE SECTOR.

LONDON, October 28th.

A French communiqué states:—There has been great artillery activity in the sector of the Oise, where we are everywhere maintaining our contact with the enemy.

We checked several enemy infantry reactions.

The battle continued between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien, where we broke down enemy resistance, and carried several powerful positions which had been organised and continually reinforced since last year, between Bagogue, Reconvrance and Moulin-de-Herpy.

On a front of seven kilometres we reached a depth of three kilometres and rushed forward our line as far as the Reconvrance-Conde-le-Herpy road, taking many prisoners and considerable material.

DAY OF EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, October 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent, at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

The Americans slightly advanced their positions, as the result of a day of extraordinarily heavy fighting, but the gains were very important, especially on the left, where high, dominating ground was gained.

DRIVE BETWEEN THE OISE AND THE SERRE.

LONDON, October 27th.

A French communiqué states:—Supported by tanks we began to-day a vigorous drive between the Oise and the Serre, and hustled the enemy out of his strong defences.

We captured several villages, and numerous prisoners.

The Germans, between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien repeatedly counter-attacked in great strength, but were everywhere repulsed.

We have taken 2,300 prisoners in this region since yesterday. One Division alone captured hundreds of machine-guns.

BATTLE NORTH OF VERDUN.

LONDON, October 26th.

An American communiqué states:—North of Verdun the battle, which is being fought by our First Army, to-day enters its second month, and is continuing with incessant severity, frequently rising to extreme violence.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUNGARIANS RETAKE FIUME.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Hungarian troops have retaken Fiume.

ALLIED PURSUIT CONTINUES.

LONDON, October 26th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—In Serbia the Allied pursuit of the Austro-Germans towards the north continues.

SERBIANS CREATE BIG ENEMY RETREAT.

LYONS, October 25th.

A Serbian official report announces that the enemy were defeated on the banks of the Morava and are retreating northward in disorder.—*French Wireless.*

RAIDS ON THE DANUBE.

LYONS, October 26th.

In raids on the north bank of the Danube into Roumanian territory the French patrols inflicted severe losses on the German troops and took prisoners.—*French Wireless.*

CHASING THE AUSTRIANS IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, October 26th.

An Italian official statement says:—Albanian bands inflicted considerable losses on the retreating Austrians in Albania.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS EXTENDED.

LONDON, October 26th.

An Italian official statement says:—After fighting all day long in the region of Mount Grappa we maintained, and extended yesterday's gains, taking 249 prisoners.

We captured Mount Pertica and Mount Valderosa, north-west of Spionocia.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC REACHES GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

The "Spanish" influenza has reached Germany and numerous deaths have occurred.

IN NORWAY.

The influenza is raging in all towns in Norway.

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA'S LATEST NOTE.

LONDON, October 27th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Germany's reply to President Wilson's latest Note will probably be issued on October 29th.

GERMAN OPINION RESERVED.

LYONS, October 26th.

Opinion in Germany is extremely reserved on the subject of President Wilson's Reply to Germany, and awaits with profound anxiety the course of events and the publication of the conditions of the Armistice laid down by the Entente.—*French Wireless.*

THE U-BOATS RETURNING HOME.

CHRISTIANIA, October 26th.

Pilots at Stavanger report that U-boats flying the White Flag, have been seen southward bound.

AUSTRIA TO DEMOBILISE.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

A telegram from Vienna states that a Proclamation has been issued which orders preparations to be made for demobilisation.

RUMOURS OF KAISER'S ABDICATION REVIVED.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

The *Nieuwe Vanden Dag's* Correspondent at Berlin states that the Kaiser is expected to make a declaration which will clear the atmosphere.

Rumours of his abdication are revived.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG'S ADVICE.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

General von Hindenburg appeals against faint-heartedness which would accept humiliating conditions. Germany must have an honourable peace, or fight to the utmost.

General von Vietinghoff of Stettin, a notorious suppressor of public meetings, has resigned.

GERMAN ARMY "NOT BEATEN."

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

In the Reichstag, the War Minister declared that the Army was not beaten.

The manufacture of munitions was increasing.

He admitted that there was a shortage of tanks, but, on the other hand, anti-tank measures were being increased.

PLAIN HINT TO THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* sees in President Wilson's reply a plain hint to the Kaiser, and hopes that the latter will make the "wise decision" soon.

IMPORTANT GERMAN REFORM PASSED.

COPENHAGEN, October 27th.

The Reichstag has passed a Bill placing the military command under the control of the civil Government by a great majority against the votes of the Conservatives.

NEW REGIME IN CROATIA.

LYONS, October 26th.

The Budapest correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the old régime in Croatia has ceased to exist. The Slovene National Council, with Croats and Serbians, have taken over all the power. The Banus of Croatia sympathises with the revolutionary movement.

The Serbian prisoners-of-war have been set at liberty.—*French Wireless.*

SERIOUS RIOTS AT FIUME.

LYONS, October 25th.

According to the Hungarian newspapers several hundred persons were wounded in the recent riots at Fiume.

Shop signs in the German and Hungarian languages and the Hungarian coats-of-arms were torn down by the populace. The troops looted the centre of the town.

It is reported that two regiments mutinied at Carlowitz.—*French Wireless.*

POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

A Jewish National Council, representing 3,000,000 Polish Jews, has been established at Warsaw, and demands self-determination.

AMERICAN TOURIST STEAMER FOUNDERS.

VANCOUVER, October 27th.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Princess Sophia*, from Skagway, founded in a gale. 388 passengers and 73 of the crew are reported drowned.

The *Princess Sophia* and the *Princess Alice* were two tourist steamers engaged on the trip from Vancouver in British Columbia to Skagway, in Alaska, and were used largely by American tourists who were attracted by the wonders of the Land of the Midnight Sun.

SAVAGE FURY OF A U-BOAT.

WHALENS AND RAFT SUNK BY RAMMING.

MAN CUT TO PIECES.

[BY H. C. FERRABY.]

The Boche is just the same in whatever he works, and in the course of my journeyings round the French coastal defences in the past few days I have come across more than one story of ferocity and atrocity such as the annals of the French mercantile marine cannot, we are proud to think, match from the days when we were France's adversaries.

Take, for example, the story of the *Lyndiane*. She was on her way home to a French port, and she had reached the north coast of Spain, when, at about 8.45 in the evening of July 16th, she was hit by a torpedo without ever seeing a submarine or even a periscope. There were forty-four men of the crew, most of them Senegalese, and two passengers, one a young woman of twenty-three. Two whalers and a raft were lowered, though one whaler was filled with water from the effect of a second torpedo, and the survivors pulled away from the wreck, all the time without seeing the submarine.

Then began a sinister drama. The submarine broke surface. It charged at twelve knots against the second whaler and cut it in two. Those who saw it could only believe it to be due to bad seamanship. It was deliberate, for the submarine immediately turned and rammed whaler No. 1 in the same way. The young woman was in this boat. She was caught by the prow of the submarine and hurled ten yards through the air, sinking dead into the sea. Then the submarine charged the still floating fragments of the other whaler, to which a few maimed and bleeding survivors were clinging, and, having settled with them, turned its attention to the raft.

Nothing accidental.

It will be noticed that there could be nothing accidental about the business even up to that point, but the affair of the raft is more definite still. It was composed of iron cylinders bound together with spars. When the bow of the submarine struck it the raft simply spun round. Again the submarine charged with the same result. One of the men on the raft sprang into the water to swim back to the *Lyndiane*, but the submarine commander saw him and went astern, and the others on the raft saw the man cut to pieces by the submarine's propellers. Five times in all that raft was rammed unsuccessfully, and after the fifth attempt an engine-room artificer named Olliet, mad with rage, screamed out to the Germans:—"Hooligans. Assassins! Clumsy ship! You can't even sink us." But they could. The raft sank and the submarine disappeared to the east.

Only eight of the forty-six people on board the *Lyndiane* were saved, and that after an entire night passed on bits of wreckage. I saw several such momentoes of the hooliganism of the sea as I came across from England, waterlogged boats lifted painfully to the Atlantic swell, the stern of a whaler cut up that still drifted to and fro—perhaps it had drifted for many hours. God knows how many helpless victims with crushed limbs clinging painfully to it. When one has seen that one realises something of the awful martyrdom that is meant by the unforgettable German phrase:—"Spurlos versenkt."—*Daily Express.*

RADIUM AND CANCER.

Speaking at the Scientific Exhibition at King's College, recently, Dr. E. Bus described the wonderful effects of radium, and said that its most important application was in the treatment of cancer. A great amount of work had been done in this direction, and although he did not feel competent to pronounce any judgment as to the degree of success or failure, there was an answer in the satisfactory reports from American and British radium institutes.

Dr. Bus exhibited slides showing how various malignant growths on the face had been removed. Of course, one could not say, he added, that the cancer had been cured. The growths had simply disappeared. Attention was now being turned towards securing what change took place in the human tissues when the rays were applied.

ELECTOR FROM HELIGOLAND.

A claimant at Newport (Mon.) Revision Court said he was born in Heligoland in 1864. At the time it was ceded to Germany he was at sea in a British ship, and therefore did not take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Lord Salisbury to remain a British subject. He had been in England for more than forty years. The claim was allowed.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THIS AFTERNOON'S IMPORTANT MEETING.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board to take place at 4.15 p.m. to-day, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. C. G. Alabaster will return to the question of overcrowding in the city and its effect upon the public health.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

1. Are the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance with reference to overcrowding being enforced by the Sanitary Department? If not, on whose instructions has the enforcement of such provisions been suspended? When were such instructions given? What reasons (if any) were put forward for such instructions?

2. Will the Head of the Sanitary Department have the following returns prepared and submitted to the Board:

(a) A return of the unoccupied floors in each Health District?

(b) A return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 133 (1) with reference to external air are now in force, giving the date and period of each modification and showing whether such modifications are revocable or not?

(c) A similar return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 134 with regard to cubicles are now in force?

(d) A similar return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 173 with regard to back yards are now in force?

(e) A similar return of the houses in each Health District in respect of which modifications of Section 183 with reference to the height of buildings are now in force?

3. Have the District Inspectors instructions to report all illegal cubicles and cocklofts in their districts? What steps are taken with regard to such cubicles and cocklofts?

4. What is the present routine for house-to-house cleansing? Is it possible to expedite it with a view to the prevention of epidemic disease during the approaching winter?

5. Does the Head of the Sanitary Department consider that the staff of the Department should be increased in order to enable the Department to carry out its duties efficiently? If so, what increase does he consider advisable?

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., pursuant to notice, will ask:—

1. Will the President state for the information of the Public, who have not had the advantage of reading Lieut. Olitsky's valuable report, what were the limited areas which produced the greatest number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever?

2. Have not the same areas proved the most prolific in cases of bubonic plague and plague-infected rats?

3. Is it not a fact that the buildings in these areas are notoriously overcrowded and habitually occupied by more persons than the laws of the Colony and the requirements of Public Health permit? If so, what steps are being taken to prevent the overcrowding?

4. Is there any reason for supposing that many of the buildings in these areas are constructed with insufficient provision for light and air?

5. Is it not a fact that, as Lieutenant Olitsky's report shows, fear of thieves causes the inmates to live with windows and doors closed, thereby shutting out the air and light, they might otherwise obtain? If so, will the President bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of introducing building by-laws regarding the provision of ventilators and sliding grilles which will keep out intruders whilst admitting the free circulation of air?

ELECTOR FROM HELIGOLAND.

A claimant at Newport (Mon.) Revision Court said he was born in Heligoland in 1864. At the time it was ceded to Germany he was at sea in a British ship, and therefore did not take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Lord Salisbury to remain a British subject. He had been in England for more than forty years. The claim was allowed.

[illegible]

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR
LORD READING'S TRIBUTE.

"VICTORY ABSOLUTELY MARKED OUT."

Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, was recently the guest of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel. Nothing could have exceeded the warmth of the reception which the members of the club extended to their guest. The company numbered between 300 and 400, and was presided over by Mr. J. B. Macfarlane, who paid a high tribute to the successful work of Lord Reading in America.

Perhaps one of the many reasons, he said, for Lord Reading's great success in the work he had done in America was due to the fact that he was not schooled in diplomatic work. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The tactfulness of precedents had not bound him, but, learned in the law, experienced in business, and knowing that the greatest study of mankind is man, he had attained the unique position he now filled. (Cheers.) It had been Lord Reading's good fortune to see their country in all the stages of preparation for war. He had seen and knew their country when actually it was in the war. He had noted the unity of purpose, the concentrated energy which bound all their people to one purpose, which was to get on with the war until it brought peace. (Cheers.)

Lord Reading, in response, said: "I am not so foolish as to imagine that this generous goodwill which has been shown to me in America is to me personally. It is to the representative of Great Britain. It is intended, and is so received by me, as a tribute of high admiration of the American people for the efforts which Great Britain has made in this war—(cheers)—to the valour and heroism of her soldiers—(cheers)—to the magnificent services of her sailors—(cheers)—and to the invincible steadfastness of her people—(cheers)—not only those in Great Britain, but all who form part of the British Empire. It is a recognition by America of the true democratic spirit which binds the British Empire so closely together, which makes that one indefinable, almost invisible, scarcely perceptible tie, which links together all the self-governing Dominions and the other Colonies which form part of the British Empire into one great whole, beating with one heart, animated with one spirit, with one fixed resolution, and united by that tie which can only be described as one of affection and love, which is stronger than the most superb steel shackles that ever could be forged by any industry. (Cheers.)"

It seems almost difficult to picture to ourselves what the advent of close upon 300,000 men a month transported across the Atlantic means. "Ah! well, America, whatever else may be said, or whatever may happen, will always be entitled to receive, and will receive, the gratitude of the Allies—I speak not only of Great Britain, but of our great heroic Ally, France, as well. (Cheers.) I am drawing no distinction. I do not envy the lot of any man who sits down to strive to apportion the value of British troops, or French troops, or Italian troops, or Belgian troops. (Cheers.) Up to the moment America came in, in the hour when we had held the front, and at a time, as you know, of great stress and strain. Every one of those countries has done its utmost. America is always quick to recognize it. Believe me, there is never any question of want of appreciation of the efforts of the Allies, and all that fell upon them in the period that intervened before America joined in the war."

You know the change that has taken place in the aspect of things since the American troops arrived. (Cheers.) No American would be grateful to me if he thought that I meant that it was the American troops that had done it. What he would like me to say, and what I am proud to think and believe is, that British and French troops, and the whole of the Allied troops together, were doing this magnificent work, and that the advent of Americans on the field of battle was not only a great moral support, but it was an encouragement and an invigorating strength to our troops to have the knowledge that behind them had to be done by us, behind the men who were to be killed in the struggle in which we were engaged, were the American troops, straining at the leash to get in, so that they might do their part, and when they were called upon did what was expected of them so nobly, so gloriously, that it will always be remembered, and we feel no proud of their heroism and valour as if it had been that of our own soldiers."

A NATION OF IDEALISTS.

I am not sure that we all appreciate in this country, that idealism is the inspiring stimulus to the American people. We had not all recognised in earlier days—at least until the present—that America is a nation of idealists. Too many have been inclined to think that they were materialists. We have learnt during this war that this is not true, and that America is ready to sacrifice everything for an ideal, provided that the ideal is noble and the cause is good. (Cheers.)—with spending a moment just to respect of America before she is in. She watched events at the end of war, I verily believe,

aghas, with horror at what was happening. The vast majority of her people did not understand it. Knowing nothing of lust for territory or for world domination, the American people were content to remain in their own country, having no ambitions outside it, provided always that there was no interference with the Monroe doctrine. That probably summed up the whole of American foreign policy, at least as understood by the American people. Dynamic contents and military love of aggression, with which some countries had been charged before the war, left America quite cold. I speak always, of course, of the majority of the American people. Then when they saw this, and Germany breaking her treaty, marching into Belgium, there was a gasp of horror among the American people, who still did not understand it, who did not quite realise what all this contest was about, who even did not know which side was right. Nevertheless, there came that moment to them, and there very quickly followed the heartbeats of sympathy with France—always held in grateful remembrance by the United States—(cheers)—and also with Great Britain—(cheers)—Great Britain the sower of the seeds of American liberty and love of justice."

Then America began to inquire. She took her time to ascertain the facts. She did not act precipitately. Some have criticised her for not acting more rapidly. I do not myself believe that there is any room for that criticism, when a man who is at the head of affairs of America thinks that the moment has not yet arrived, and that he is not sufficiently satisfied of the truth to take upon himself the great responsibility of recommending the American people to go to war. (Cheers.) Gradually, as events unfolded, America came to realise that this was a world struggle between two systems of government which could no longer co-exist. They were at the death grapple. They are still. One or other must survive. We know perfectly well that democracy will triumph. (Cheers.) The one striking feature of American institutions and of the American people which impresses you almost before you are on their shores and talking to them is the all-abiding faith they have in democracy as the true system of all government. In their unalterable conviction, autocracy is the enemy of mankind. Autocracy must always mean military despotism, and military despotism must rest upon the power to make war. The power to make war exercised as a means to keep a Government in power, inevitably means that war is the cause. It means further that the Government beset by any difficulties plots for war."

RESCUING DEMOCRACY.

They are convinced, as are we in this country, that no democracy, whatever may be said or what it might do in passion, ever sets out to plot for war. Therefore they came to the conclusion that it was necessary to engage in this war for the rescue of democracy as a system of government, with all that it involved for truth, for liberty, for justice, prevailing amongst men. They never hesitated once they came to the conclusion, and, true to the American spirit, once they have entered upon the path there will never be a turning back. (Cheers.) The American may not be quick to make up his mind when he is not certain of the facts, but once he knows them he does not hesitate, and then he walks with resolute step. He is prepared to make every sacrifice. He is prepared to throw everything, as I understand him, into this conflict. If I may interpret, according to my own view, any message which I may be charged to give to the British people on my visit to this country it is that America is with you, is with the Allies, to the end—the only end possible, that is, till victory has been attained. (Loud cheers.)

I would like to take stock for a moment of the good service which Germany has unwittingly done us. Plans do not always turn out as intended. Germany has taught the people of this country to know the good that is in our own people. We knew it before, but we never realised its extent. It has taught us the value of our women-folk. (Cheers.) Some people, I remember, in a controversy which is now dead, used to employ the argument that if you came to war you would always have women against it, however righteous the cause might be. We have seen in this war how woman has turned her hand to-day to do any service that she might be called upon to perform, and is anxious to make sacrifices, just as the men, and heaven knows, suffers just as much as the men, at any rate, those who stay at home. Then, in all our different occupations, what has been taught us? We have learned, and have demonstrated to the world, that our employers are patriotic, and ready to make any sacrifice necessary in trade, provided it is in the national interests. They are ready to pay taxes, however heavy, and, though I should not be truthful if I said they did it very gladly—(laughter)—at least I should be within the truth if I said they did it ungrudgingly. If you turn to the rest of the population, and more particularly to Labour, we have found in Labour a great strength of patriotism. We have found them ready to work day and night. I know there are critics at times. There are also difficulties. I am taking a general survey of the situation. Let us not forget that our labouring people have done well by this country, and supported her, and without their support you never could have carried on this war as you have. (Cheers.) The result has been to give Labour a better place in our world. We have recognised the value of Labour's services, and Labour has taken to itself a new dignity—that of patriotic work to the best of its abilities for the benefit of the country."

JUSTICE TO FRANCE.

Let me turn to our splendid Allies. I will not review them. You are already aware of what they have done. I think of France at this moment, and of all that she has suffered, of the magnificent fortitude of her people, of the valour of her

soldiers, the courage of the whole of her population, and I doubt very much whether anyone will ever be able to do justice to France throughout all these years of war, from the great retreat at the commencement of the war; her great recuperation, which was a miracle; the stolidity of France throughout all the succeeding years. And what is happening in France at the present moment? (Cheers.) Under the one General, Marshal Foch—(loud cheers)—all of our men are working in the closest co-operation under their own Commanders-in-Chief at this moment. As you know, French, British, Americans, and Italians are giving an excellent account of themselves in France. It is not well sometimes to ask oneself what is happening in Germany? What are the Germans saying to each other? Are they understanding what is happening in France at this moment? Are they realising that they have arrived at the peak, and that they have now begun to descend? Have they realised—as I believe it is right to judge, speaking merely from my own observation—that the curve has turned, and that now, with this great accession of American strength, and these magnificent men upon whom we can draw for assistance, we shall be able to march forward? I ask myself what is Germany saying to this? Her people, presumably, are not allowed to know, but truth has a habit of prevailing, even in spite of the censor—(laughter)—and more particularly of the German censor. It will come out. They will know in time. And then I put to myself the question, what can they be saying, and what judgment can they form? They must know that with American assistance we can put far more men in the field than they can, whatever they do."

War does not consist nowadays only of men. It is won also in the workshops and in the laboratories. With the productive capacity of America joined as a Government force to that of all the Allies, it is an exaggeration to say that we must be at least double—I will put it at a low estimate—in productive capacity of what can be achieved by Germany and her Allies. That productive capacity spells much. They may say, "Yes, but you cannot transport it from America." The answer is, "Look what we have done when, with that great wave of sympathy which went from America, with that bridge which was thrown across the Atlantic, we have managed to send across 1,000,000 men, munitions, food—anything that you may wish, will be sent." And shall we need ships? Does Germany realise the construction programme of America? Does she understand not only the programme, but what has actually been realised day by day in America? It baffles all description. I am not going to attempt to give you figures, but I will tell you this, speaking from personal observation. I will take one place which I visited with Mr. Hurley, President of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Schwabe, at Hog Island, close to Philadelphia, which was a swamp before they started work. There are now fifty shipways actually there for the building of ships. (Cheers.) I know there are some people who, not unnaturally, say, "Yes, but that shipping will be available after the war, and will be in competition with our own." I have no fears, because I am convinced that after the end of this war we shall be able to work in closer amity, in better co-operation with the United States, than ever before. (Cheers.)

VICTORY CERTAIN.

Viewing the situation from every standpoint, and whilst fully conscious of the magnitude of the task which is before us, not in the slightest degree intending to belittle it—and I should be doing a bad service to my country and to the Allies, cause if I attempted to minimise it—yet I know that, provided we do not fall into a pessimistic optimism, victory is absolutely marked out and certain. (Loud cheers.) But this is not a moment for relaxing efforts. I would rather urge that it is a moment for redoubled efforts. It is the American view that this is the moment for concentrating all energies upon putting everything into the war, so as to make an end of the war as quickly as you can, and by the only possible means. I will quote what President Wilson said in the speech he made on July 4th, which expressed, in his own inimitable language, the sentiments of the American people, which no one can translate or judge so well as he. He said:

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision will be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable." (Cheers.) With that sentiment in mind, I will ask you to remember that the prejudices that existed in the United States to some extent against Great Britain were dying fast before the war came, but war has a way of making an end of things which would take many years to destroy in peace. And war, I believe, has destroyed almost every prejudice that was left. (Cheers.) Such as still exist, I hope and trust, will be removed, with its causes, before this war has come to an end. (Cheers.)

I say to you, speaking as I do fresh from contact with that great, generous, warm-hearted American people, we shall emerge from this war stronger together than ever we have been in the world's history. We shall count our dead, as we must, at the end of the war. We shall determine that our sacrifices and the other sacrifices shall not have been made in vain. We shall realise that justice must prevail. It is for that that we are fighting. There is no intention, I am convinced, either in our own people, if I may speak for them, or in the American people, as I understand them, to do injustice. There is only a determination that this war shall end only when we are able to forestall with certainty, so far as human ingenuity can, that we have made an end at least of the great wars of the world's history; that in the future small nations will be able to look to the great nations for protection; that they will be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WOMEN AND THE VOTE.
POINTS FOR THE JUDGES.

It was only to be expected that at the revisions of the voters' lists now going on many new and interesting points would be raised as the result of the coming into operation of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and it is not surprising that the principal questions so far raised are attributable to the extension of the franchise to women. Broadly speaking it was understood that the Act gave the Parliamentary franchise to women of 30 or over who themselves have, or whose husbands possess, a Local Government qualification. This view, however, has not been upheld at Bolton, where the Town Clerk gave a decision which disqualified large numbers of women voters. He held that for a woman to be entitled to the Parliamentary vote she must be the tenant of an unfurnished room of the value of £5, though for the Local Government vote the question of value did not arise. This is the learned official's reading of Sub-section C of Clause 4, which provides that a woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if she, among other qualifications, is entitled to be registered as a local government elector in respect of the occupation in that constituency of land or premises (not being a dwelling-house) of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling-house, or is the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered.

It may be pointed out that when, during the passage of the measure through Parliament, Mr. Gulland asked the President of the Local Government Board if, in making regulations under the Act, he would make it clear whether, where a woman occupied unfurnished lodgings, such lodgings must be of a yearly value of £5 in order that she may be qualified as a Parliamentary elector, Mr. Dundley Ward, replying for Mr. Hayes Fisher, said:

"I am not empowered to express any authoritative opinion by regulation, otherwise, on the question put by my right hon. friend. It would, however, appear to me, as at present advised, that a woman who separately occupies unfurnished lodgings of any value, and who is otherwise qualified, would be entitled to be registered both as a local government and Parliamentary elector. It is evident, therefore, that this is a point about which there is a considerable amount of doubt, and which a higher Court will be called upon to decide. Should the decision be upheld considerable dissatisfaction will be caused among women who have been fighting for the franchise for so long. They point out that it will affect a large and responsible class of women whose husbands are now in the Navy and Army, and who have removed into unfurnished rooms for the time being, taking their goods with them. Many of these women, it is argued, though temporarily living in a small war, are of more than average intelligence, and occupy important positions at different Government establishments."

DON'T VOTELESS WIVES.

Another decision, though but a comparatively small number of women are affected, which has aroused considerable comment, has been given by Mr. R. Bacon, Town Clerk and Registration Officer for Oxford City. A number of the wives of Oxford dons claimed to be on the lists, but Mr. Bacon pointed out that Section 937 of the Municipal Corporation Act provided that nothing in that Act should entitle any person to be entitled as a citizen of the city of Oxford by reason of his occupation of any rooms, chambers, or premises in any college or hall of the University. Persons so occupying were before the Act of 1918 placed on the Parliamentary list, but not on the municipal list. In the new Act the lady's vote depended on her possessing the municipal vote, either in her own right or in that of her husband. Hence the adverse decision. Some way out of the dilemma is earnestly desired by the party organisations, as an extension of the franchise to women which leaves voteless a class of women who, though they may be but small in number, are certainly as well fitted to be entrusted with a vote as any others of their sex, is considered to be anything but satisfactory.

Daughters who keep house for their fathers have at Manchester had their claims to a vote refused by reason of the lack of evidence that they contributed to the upkeep of the premises, though in one case the deputy registration officer admitted that it was a question whether rendering service to the father in place of cash payment entitled the daughter to a vote. So far as the revision courts have gone it is clear that the Divisional Court of the High Court will have quite an array of intricate points to decide in the near future arising out of the new Act.—Daily Telegraph.

sure to get justice from those great actions as they would from a tribunal of one of our own Courts; that they may rely upon it that their case, once put will be judged on its merits; that the great nations will not allow any territorial ambitions or any other ambitions to interfere with dealing fairly and equitably with the claims of small nations; and that amongst us all—all of those who are co-operating to secure for the world that reign of liberty, that is, ordered discipline and freedom, which alone makes liberty—there is a determination to have that liberty prevail, enthroned on high with a light shining to the world that all may see it; that all may know they can come to it, and that America and Great Britain, and those who are associated with them, will be ready to do justice and absolutely determine that, so long as they can effect it, peace in the world shall prevail. (Loud cheers.)

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"LORENGANG".....	"LORENGANG".....	"LORENGANG".....	"LORENGANG".....	"LORENGANG".....

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 28th, at 12.00.—No return from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok and decreased slightly at Hongkong and Shanghai. The cyclone has moved eastwards to Japan. Fresh monsoon winds prevail along the coast to the south of Foshan, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.38 inches, against an average of 80.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

Forecast: North winds, strong.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER 28th, A.M.

OCTOBER 28TH, A.M.							
Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather.
					Direction	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Nemuro	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Tokio	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Yokohama	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Kagoshima	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Osaka	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Naha	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Ishigaki	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Bonin Island	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	30.25	60	75	S	3	b
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Chungking	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Kienyang	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Changsha	5 a.m.	30.10	55		N.W.	2	c
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.25	58	85	N	1	b
Guizhou	5 a.m.	30.31	63	75	S.W.	4	c
Sharp Peak	5 a.m.	30.13	67	82	N.W.	1	c
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.19	71	71	N.W.	5	c
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.14	70	68	N	1	c
Taihook	5 a.m.	30.14	70	68	N	1	c
Tientsin	5 a.m.	30.03	69	69	N	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.m.	30.05	69	69	N	0	b
Koshu	5 a.m.	30.07	73	69	N	1	c
Pescadore	5 a.m.	30.09	72	69	N.W.	6	b
Canton	6 a.m.	30.17	74	85	S.W.	3	c
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.15	73	73	S	3	c
Gap Hook	5 a.m.	30.13	73	73	N.W.	6	c
Macao	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Wichow	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Hedow	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Pakhoi	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Phu Lien	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Tourane	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Cape St. James	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Dagupan	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Manila	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Legaspi	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Tobago	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Iloilo	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Surigao	5 a.m.	30.14	72	75	N.W.	4	c
Guam	4.30 a.m.	30.86	80	91	N.W.	3	c
Lauan	6 a.m.	30.78	80	91	N.W.	3	c

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(RILSWAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 29th Oct. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 29th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 31st Oct. Noon
TIENHSIN	"JUICHOW"	On 1st Nov. Noon

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	—	FRIDAY,	1st Nov. at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	—	TUESDAY,	5th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hako Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASBOON & CO. LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	at
			1st	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment). IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Singapore	Due at	Due at
	about	about	at	at
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & SINGH, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

F. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300-Tons	2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340-Tons	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,800-Tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000-Tons	14th Nov. 10 A.M.
	TENSHO MARU 7,000-Tons	14th Nov. 10 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 441 and 218

S. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT., 2nd Nov.
SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	THURS., 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON., 25th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED., 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUC, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TIQUQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,500	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CAMARAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"SOHEI MARU"	THURSDAY, 7th Nov. at 9 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"AMAKURA MARU"	FRIDAY, 1st Dec. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919.

"CHINA" November 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 Horse Street, Tel. 154.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Public are again reminded that owing to the restricted shipping space available only articles in the nature of gifts can be accepted for transmission by Parcel Post to places west of Singapore.

The lady who received a damaged package containing lavender by the last English Mail is requested to kindly call at the G. P. O. or to send her address to the Postmaster General.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DOZ.
Shanghai and North China	Siagan	
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta		
Fort Bayard	Wing Hany	
*Haiphong	Pak Woo	
*Haiphong	Nam Wo	
Haiphong	Li Marie	

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILs close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Tamsing	Tuesday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Siagan	Tuesday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta		Tuesday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Wing Hany	Tuesday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Pak Woo	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Nam Wo	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Li Marie	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Vancouver and Seattle	Teesta	Wednesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez		Wednesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.		
Dairen	Urusan Maru	Wednesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunning	Thursday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
— NOVEMBER: —		
Tientsin	Huichow	Friday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonyang	Friday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Mausang	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO	Korea Maru	Saturday, 2nd, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez		Wednesday, 6th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shatankuk, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Hing Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wai Chow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Mt. Wilson	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Boon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 per cent. per annum.

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1917. [41]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

October 29th	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	45 1/2
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credita, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama—On demand	143 1/2
On Manila—On demand—Pena	168 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	142 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	183 1/2
On Haiphong—On demand	183 1/2
On Saigon—On demand	183 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand	45 1/2
Governments, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.86 p. 100
Gold, 100 dms. per tael	\$44.00
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9 p.m.—Harmston's Circus at Kowloon.

TO-MORROW.

4 p.m.—Harmston's Circus, Matinee at Kowloon.

Friday, 1st Nov.—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., General Meeting.
Monday, 4th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, 6th Nov.—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.
Thursday, 7th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 9th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.
Thursday, 28th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telephone 1868. Telegraphic Address "BROSSARD."

KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves ... " 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batambang Mongtze Shanghai
Canton Noumea Singapore
Diphout Papeete Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Pong-Peng Vladivostok
Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. [2568]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 45,000,000
PAID UP ... " 25,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Shanghai Tientsin Hongkong
Peking
Saigon Haiphong Yunnan

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

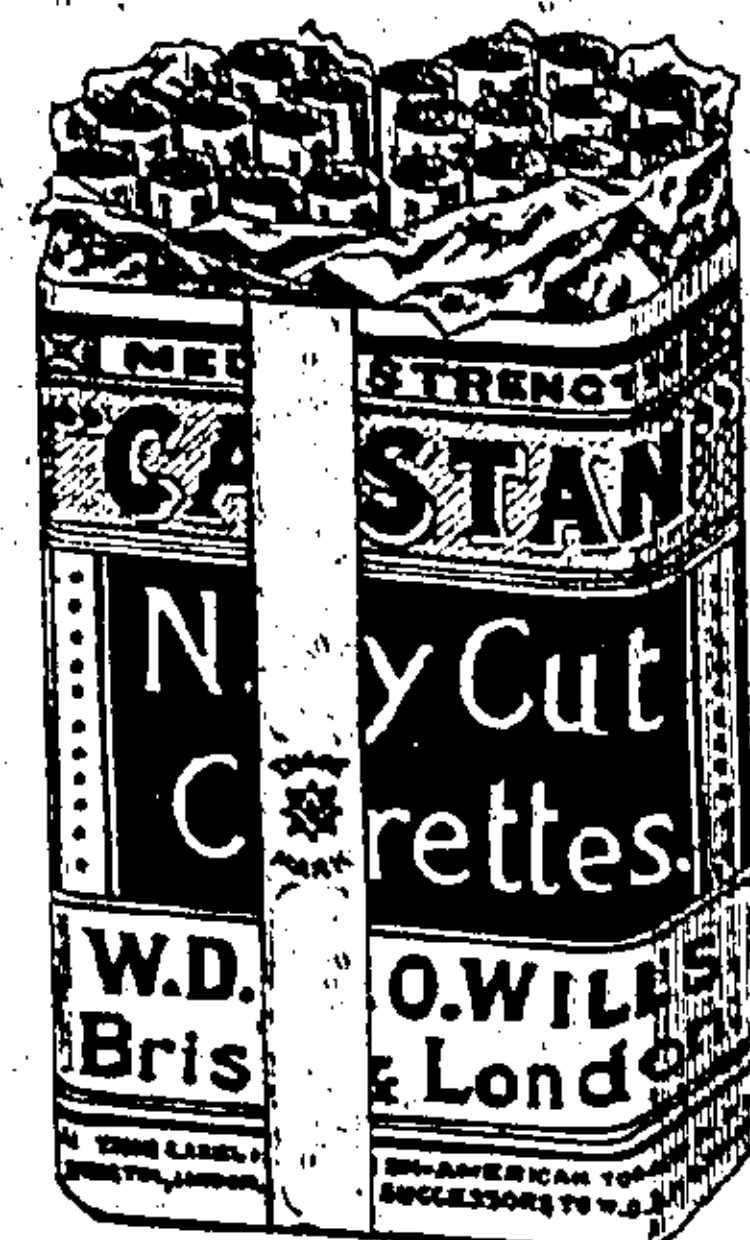
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 8440.
Hongkong, September 26th, 1918. [1147]

WILLS'

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH).



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20 AND IN TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES.



Navy Cut for the Pipe.

SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS. MILD MEDIUM & FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 25,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kanko, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aik.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, August 20th 1918. [600]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tating, Tientsin, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Fating, Tientsin, Lianchi, Tsingtao, Haining, Haining, Chifoo, Taingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOONCHOW: Chanchow, Kiating, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Maitshu, Teling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KOWTUNG, PEKING, Kishu, Suifu, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1914. [1168]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/-=\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$19,500,000
Total ... \$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HODGKINS—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE.
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD, P. Y. D. PARR, Esq., C. E. GRUBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., J. A. PIMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 562,500
Reserve Fund ... " 860,000

Branches:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND & THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong; May 28th, 1916. [1887]